

VOL. XLVIII.-NO. 76.

JOHN KELLY RESPONSIBLE FOR HAN. COCK'S DEFEAT.

cal Chieffalus were Scalped-His Attack on Tilden The Fatal Blow at Gay, Rob-liston-Lis Effect on the National Ticket-A Few Facts-The Final Coup de Grace.

The Tammany Democracy was reorganized on the ruins of the Tammany Ring, through the muchinery of the Tammany Society. The architects were Samuel J. Tilden, Charles O Conor, and Horatio Seymour. Abram S. Hewitt, John W. Chapler, Miles B. Andrus, Augustus Schell, John Morrisaey, John Fox, and ohn Kelly were conspicuous in the work of reorganization. These men knew that but for the peculiar facilities afforded by this chartered society for the arbitrary control of the Demoseatic primaries, the perpetration of the crimes of the Tammany Ring would have been impossible. It was the use of the Tammany Society that stamped out the wholesome revolt of the Young Democracy. The ostensible object in the corganization of the party was an untrammelled representation of Democratic voters in the Beneral Committees and nominating conventions. At the outset, however, there was a struggle between Matthew T. Brennan and John Kelly for the sceptre that had been dropped by Tweed. Kelly was aided by Morrissey and Fox, unrepentant rebels of the Young Democracy, They undoubtedly be-lieved him an unambitious man, who would work faithfully for the party, and who would be the mere exponent of its will as expressed through the primaries. With a majority of the sachems at his back Mr. Kelly assumed the leadership. The old ward system of representation was wiped out, and that of Assembly districts was substituted. The delegations to the new General Committee were chosen under the supervision of twenty-one respectatrict. Knowing nothing of politics, they consulted with Kelly, following his advice under the impression that they were revivifying the party. The least tainted henchmen of Tweed and Sweeny were enrolled in the ranks. On the organization of the General Committee Kelly produced a new piece of political machinery known as the Committee on Discipline. or "Bouncing Machine." As long as the retainers of the old Boss were subservient to his will they were allowed to remain in the organization. Hesitating to obey his personal orders, they were brought before the Disciplinary Committee and bounced out. This Committee was composed of Kelly's stanchest adherents.

Fox and Morrissey were Kelly's coadjutors. The three Johns formed a sort of political direc-Two of them, however, served as mere footstools, on which the third John mounted to supreme power. Fox and Morrissey saw the nessity of shaking from the skirts of the new organization the old Ring refugees who were clinging there for political life, and readily gave their consent to the introduction of the new machine. Morrissey was the first to discover his mistake. He revolted, and by the aid of the Committee on Discipline he was ruthlessly bounced. A year or more afterward Fox began to show an independent front. The trap was again sprung, and he was bounced into the

woods after Morrissey.

From that day to this John Keily has been the King Theebaw of Tammany Hall. To satisfy his whims local chieftains have been beheaded and whole Assembly District Committees have been buried alive. He has dictated county. city, Congressional, and legislative nominacity. Congressional, and legislative nominations, regardless of the wishes of the working Democracy in each district. In one instance a candidate for Register was changed so quickly that his own nominating Convention was dazed. Candidates for Mayor were selected not on account of their fitness for office, but because of their supposed adaptability to Mr. Kelly's designs. After election he has sought to wield their power for his personal ends, and when unsuccessful has bounced them from Tammany Hall. No candidate could receive a nomination without paying a specified sum of money into the Kelly treasury. A c'ndidate for County Clerk paid an assesyment of \$16,000; a candidate for Sheriff was self-in of \$20,000, and a candidate for Register has paid as high as \$25,000. Congressional candidates have been muleted in the sum of \$10,000 and more, and Senatorial and Assembly aspirants have been plucked in like proportion. Candidates were not allowed to pay their own election expenses. They were made to deliver so much money to a Kelly committee, who distributed it where it would do the most good for Mr. Kelly. The money was invariably spent with an eye to Mr. Kelly's interests. Those of the candidate were secondary.

While bullyragging the workers of the party, the King has tondied to its aristocratic element. Fitz John Porter was imported and placed at the head of the Department of Public Works, and the veteran Douglas Taylor was scalped in the wigwam of his friends while his back was turned. An imported Massachusetts Democrat was placed on the ticket for District Attorney, one from Ohio was made Corporation Attorney, and one from Watertown was nominated for Surrogate. A vigorous importation from Richmond, Va. held a lucrative position for years through Mr. Kelly's personal influence. The workers of the party, with few exceptions, were persistently ignored, or when as was the case with Muller a week ago, they forced their wavo on the ticket, by Kelly's orders they were openly put to the knife. To subserve this man's en tions, regardless of the wishes of the working Democracy in each district. In one instance a

11. In the fall of 1874 Samuel J. Tilden was elected Governor of New York. It was the year of the great tidal wave, when Massachusetts went Democratic, and over a hundred Republi cans were washed from their seats in Congress. Gov. Tilden's was preëminently a reform ad ministration. He suppressed the Canal Ring without ceremony, and showed no favor to the one-man power that was already casting a shadow in Tammany Hall, thus winning the enmity of both the Canal Ring and Mr. Kelly.

In the following year Kelly sanctioned the reduction of the wages of city inborers to \$1.60 a day. The workingmen appealed to Morrissey for aid. It was before Morrissey was ejected from Tammany Hall, He them money to hire a hall, and hold a mass meeting. Strong resolutions were passed denouncing Kelly for the reduction of The latter vented his rage on Morrissey. The machinery of the Disciplinary ommittee was put in motion, and "Old was pitched out of Tammany. Outside of Tammany, Morrissey gave Kelly so end of trouble. He was a true repre sentative of the representative Democracy, and repeatedly he thrashed the life out of the Kelly and intes in their own districts. Unlike his Opponents he made no bargains with Republicas. He fought square fights, and demanded elmission to the Utica Convention of 1876. here delegates to the National Democratic Convention were chosen. The rural members of Seconvention, while sympathizing with Morrisset, pointed to the regularity of the Tammany
degrates. Morrissey, standing at the side of
hely in the Convention, pointed directly at
him, and shouted. There sits Tammany
field. That man and a building is all there is
of annly on country Democrats will find it
out one of these days. It was the prophecy of
A assandara, and it yielded no immediate fruit.
They was admitted by the votes of Gov. Tilden's
friends. On his return to New York the Express, his direct newspaper purchase, opened a

A HEAVY RESPONSIBILITY. beginning of the fulfilment of Morrissey's the Republicans to retain the District Attorney-

beginning of the luminess alorisses's prophers.

Keily appreared in St. Louis as the Governor's opponent, He forced all backword partisans of Tammany to the front. Even Sanset Cox was dranzoned from Washington to St. Louis to assist in the crusade against Tilden. The members of the defenct Canal Ring were there working shoulder to shoulder with the Keily begoggary. Both were overthrown. Gov. Tilden was nominated for Prosident. A few weeks a therward the State Convention mot in Saratoga to select a canadidate for Governor. Mortissev again appeared at the head of a full delegation of the roppessentative Democracy. The rural delegation and three heads of a full delegation of the roppessentalive Democracy. The rural delegation and three mombers of the State Conwittee. Falling in a scheme to entrip flow on the Conganitive Machine of the State Conwittee. Falling in a scheme to entrip flow on the Conganitive Again, as to termed him, on the Conganition. Again, as to termed him, on the Conganition. Again, as to termed him, on the Conganition of the same to termed him, on the Conganition of the manner of the force of the conganities of the minicipal expenses and crippling Kell's power in Tammany Hall. The bill was passed; but Gov. Robinson, in his simplicity, came to Kell's add and vetocathe measure.

The King was left in an intremeded position. He showed no graditude. President Tilden was in Europe, It was known that he favored the momination of Bigliow, Fairchill, and the oid State ticket. As early as June Kelly took measures to defeat it. In that month he wrote to Lieut-Gov. Beach volunteering his nid in making him a candidate for Secretary of State in Bigelow's place. Phil Bhoades was sent through the country to capture a majority of the rural delegates. He did his work well, Gov. Robinson, however, was attorn in his side. He made no more mistakes, He projected the opponents of the force of the force of the convention. Kelly was triumphant. He made the State ticket, He had got his fingers on the throat of the State C

Kelly said:

Of course, I don't expect to be elected Governor. I have my such anticipation. I expect, however, to defeat Lucius Robinson.

Any set of min who pretend to be leaders of a justy and crise it. there is receiverable the party and put men of settled the party and put men of settled and identical it the bend of it. When men of judginest and reason lead the great bemocratic party they always lead it to victory; but when mincompoons and intellectual dwarfs attempt to lead it they always lead it to run and defeat.

Yor Lohn Kally had led the Transman Democratic party.

Yet John Kelly had led the Tammany Democracy to defeat only a few months before, when Augustus Schell, his candidate for Mayor, and his whole county ticket were snowed under by

20,000 majority.

In all these years John Kelly made no effort to harmonize the Democracy. He virtually said to the party in the city, county, and Stato, "Bow to me, or I will ruin you." At Cincianati he bore the same attitude toward the National Democracy.

That was a strange sight in the fall of 1879. John Kelly, a man claiming to represent the Simon pure Democracy of the city of New York. was roaming the State and denouncing the Democratic ticket amid the plaudits of the Republicans. He boasted that his only object was the defeat of the Democratic candidate for Governor, and he acknowledged that this could be done only by the election of the Republican candidate. Had he been a paid emissary of the Imperialists he could not have worked harder for them. Republicans flocked to hear him and contributed to the expenses of his meetings. At Utica, the home of Roscos Conking, these noted Republicans met him at the depot:

As multyman Alen, ex-County Treasurer McPherson, as Surregate Avery, School Commissioner, flackett.

toorse w. Benedict Dr. L. L. Wicht, Uspt Eames of Rome and many others.

Over 200 prominent Republicans listened to his speech at the Opera House on the evening of Oct. 13, 1879, and cheered him to the echo. In Syracuse Thomas G. Alvord, Congressman Hiscock, James Beiden, the chief of the old Canal Ring, and 500 other Republicans worked up his boom, and sent him on his way rejoicing. While the Tuscarora Chief was speaking in Shakespeare Hall he was frequently interrupted by cries for Keily. "I see you are anxious to near the King," he said, and the king was introduced amid the wild shouts of the Republican Imperialists. In Lockport he was received at the depot by Mayor John C. Pond, ex-Congressman Burt Van Horn. City Attorney James T. Pitts, Postmuster Hubbard, Assemblyman Van Valkenburg, and other prominent Republicans. Over 200 leading Republicans attended his meeting and greedily drank in his abuse of Gov. Robinson.

Cornell was elected Governor. As Keily had cared for him, he in his turn cared for keily. The Legislature was overwhelmingly Republican. Former Republican Legislatures under Republican Governors had tinkered the New York city charter, driving Democrats from office and substituting Republicans. This one did nothing to harm Mr. Keily, It contented itself by driving Mr. Tiden's friends from office in Brooklyn. The entente cordiale between Keily and Cornell was so complete that it extended to the Board of Aldermen in New

one did nothing to harm are hardy, tented itself by driving Mr. Tiden's friends from office in Brooklyn. The entente contrale between Kelly and Cornell was so complete that it extended to the Board of Aldermen in New York. The Republican members walked arm in arm with the Tammany members, and obeyed the commands of Chester A. Arthur and John Kelly, who complaisantly apportioned the apolia.

IV. In June last John Kelly and a cloud of Tammany retainers demanded admission to the Cincinnati Convention. Their credentials were the corpse of Gov. Robinson and a threat to bolt the ticket if Samuel J. Tilden was renominated for President. Gov. Hubbard of Texas and some others, misled by their special pleading, advocated their admission. Col. John R. Fellows opposed it in the most telling speech of the Convention, and the delegates repudiated the boilers. They were offered seats on the floor of the Convention, butthey preferred their guarters in the Burnett House. While there in guarters in the Burnett House. While there in moody silence, they heard of the nomination of Gen. Hancock. Come. Kelly," said Gen. Spinola. "put on your hat and come down to the Convention. Here's your chance at last." Without an official invitation, they gathered up their polithed sinungshots and wended their way back to Music Hall, where the Convention was held. On their appearance on the floor outsiders in the galleries shouted vociferously: "Patform! Flatform!" and Kelly and others prominent in the marder of the Democratic party in the State of New York marched to the rostrum. They were delighted with the nomination. It was a bridge over which they could rejoin the State Democracy. Mr. Kelly said: Mr. Kelly said:

Mr. Kelly said:

By your action of ro-day in nominating den Hancock
rou have united the Democracy of the State of New York.

Never again stud. I reser in a political way to solutions
transpired in the State in which we have. I think that
the great State of New York cannot be carried unless
flown be a united Domocracy in that stude. Now that we
are united, I turns that it will be safe for he to say to the
taken the order of the same to do not at the William.

He shook hands with Col. Fellows and came

John Kelly did not fulfil his pledge to the national Democracy. By his lack of foresight on the preceding year he had thrown the State patronage into the hands of the Ropublicans. This patronage alone gave Garfield thousands of votes. By his lask of foresight he had allowed

ship of New York County, with its patronage; he had thrown the City Judgeship, and other judicial offices, into the hands of his political opemies, and his friends had placed an unscruçulous Republican at the head of the important Bureau of Elections. Through his bargains with Arthur. Republican officials had een installed in important municipal offices, and they were controlling nearly as much pat-ronage in the city as the Democracy. To fulfil his pledge, it was his duty to take off his cost and work hard for the success of the national ticket. Mr. Tilden sent the National Democratic Committee \$25,000, and contributed liberally to the State Committee. Mr. Kelly did not look beyond the City Hall Park. The one-man power in Tammany contributed not one cent to either the National or State Democratic Committees. The Tammany money was used for the Tammany ticket.

Kelly worked for Kelly, apparently unaware

of even the existence of Gen. Hancock. Under cover of an apparently ardent desire to harmonize the Democracy, he secured an equal representation for Tammany in the late Saratoga Convention, and thus regained his lost jewel of regularity. From that day up to the week before election he was dickering over the division of the prospective spoils. The interests of Gen. Hancock were made subservient to the interests of his candidates for Aldermen and Mayor. When it was necessary to defeat Gov. Robinson, John Kelly stumped the State; when it was necessary to defeat Gen. Garfield, he sat in his teat flguring over the division of municipal trinkets. His Hancock mass meetings seemed to have their inspiration in a desire to appear in better clothes than Irving Hall, under the fancy that by such means a better deal for Tammany could be secured. Delays were frequent, but they were delays in the interest of Kelly. monize the Democracy, he secured an equal

deet the famer that by such means a better deal for Tammany could be secured. Delays were frequent, but they were delays in the interest of Kelly.

Had he been a wise leader, animated by a sincere desire to aid the national ticket, he would have placed a strong city and county ticket in nomination at the earliest practicable hour. Experience and John Morrissey had taught him the danger of delay. His two weeks' delay in the nomination of Abraham R. Lawrence for Mayor in 1872 had caused the defeat of the city and county ticket. Yet he was ready to repeat the experiment when the success of the national ticket was at stake. He insisted that the first dickering with Irving Hall should be over the nominations for Congress and Assembly. The squabble over a candidate for Mayor bearn more than a week afterward. If dragged for nine days. Mr. Kelly was in the way. Apparently no candidate but the first dickering with Irving Hall strong and the tail of the list of candidates but come. The tail of the list of candidates or contain. Findelly would be received by Irving Hall. Mr. Grace is a Bonam Catholic. A Roman Catholic gentleman proposed his name, and a Roman Catholic gentleman seconded the proposal. Mr. Kelly its a Catholic, and a nephew by marriage of the most distinguished Catholic prelate in the country. Grace had been one of his favorites for the Tammany nomination before the last Mayoralty election. On the day subsequent to the proposal of his name in Irving Hall. Augustus Schell withdrew. Kelly instantly accepted Grace. The effect of the nomination was easily foreseen. It raised the fictious but damaging issue of free schools. Before the formal nomination to leading members of the National Committee urged Mr. Grace to decline. The conference committees had agreed on his name, and he replied that it was to deline. The conference committees had agreed on his name, and have a directioned by the conference committees had agreed on his name, and conditions his name, and a conditions had been accepted by Irvine and he was Kelly.

Had he been a wise leader, animated by a

in Indiana.

VI. "Pick up what there is here in the city, for that is all there is left for us," said a Kelly chieftain on the announcement of the October vote

"Can we do better than to let John Kelly have the city, provided he will give us the State?" remarked a Republican State officer a week before election.

"Seven thousand votes taken from Garfield and given to Hancock in this city would have elected the latter," shouted Gov. Dorsheimer, in Tammany Hall, on Friday night after the

"The people in Kings County do not believe in Boss McLaughlin, and the people of New York city do not believe in being bossed by Boss Kelly," roared Henry Stinert, a member of the Tammany General Committee, on the same evening, amid cries of "Throw him out of the

The city election returns illuminate these sayings. The figures at Police Headquarters verify the charge that many of Kelly's friends worked for Garfield in return for Republican votes east for their local candidates. As the Assembly districts were changed under the apportionment law, a comparison with the vote for Tilden in each district cannot be made. This change in the districts undoubtedly emboldened Kelly's adherents in their work. The aggregate of the Democratic vote less majority than Tilden in 1876, when and his friends were not giving the ticket a particularly fervent support. To cover their political crime Kelly's friends cry fraud. They point to the fact that the total vote in the city is 54,903 greater than last year, but they conceal the fact that the vote last year was 21,166 less in number than the vote in 1876. Neither party polled its full vote. The increase

at Tenth avenue and Forty-fourth street, in the Seventeenth (Geo. W. Plunkett's) Assembly District, to get some tickets. Mr. Persons was surprised to find, upon receiving the tickets, that while the State and county ballots were Democratic, the electoral ticket was liepublican. He then made two trips himself to the booth, and on each occasion was furnished with the same sort of papers by the man stationed there. The Democratic city and county ticket was bunched with the Garfield electoral ticket.

Mr. Webster, a doorkeeper of the Democratic National Coumlitee, says that he was given a Republican electoral ticket which came from a Tammany booth in the Soventh (Wm. R. Boberts's) Assembly District, a Similar cases are coming to light every day. Take the Sixth Assembly District:

Hancock's vote
Garbeld's vote
Total vote for President
Patter's (bein, for Assembly) vote
Scherilling (bein, Assembly)
Styrler (Res. Assembly)
Total vote for Assembly Majority for Presidential candidates

812

Ami the majority of the vote for President 118
Ami you have Garfield's precise vote 2,502

Majority of Democratic votes for Assembly.

not have been done without the consivance of the Republican inspectors.

The facts stand out clear and prominent. To maintain his personal supromacy in the Tam-many organization, John Kelly first sacrificed the strongest of the local Democratic leaders; second, he slaughtered the State Democratic teket; and lastly, he has assassinated the na-tional ticket.

A Preacher Points the Objections to a Pro-

The proposed production of the Passion Play at Booth's Theatre has attracted the attention of the pulpit. Last evening the Rev. Dr. C. N. Sims of the Summerfield Methodis Church, Brooklyn, preached a sermon de nouncing the play and the participants, the actors and the management. The play, he said, was "an insuit to the best Christian sentiment of the land." His text was the 28th and 29th verses of the 27th chapter of St. Matthew: "And they stripped him and put on him a

scarlet robe. "And when they had platted a crown thorns they put it upon his head, and a reed in his right hand; and they bowed the knee before him and mocked him, saying: Hail, King of the Jews!"

The reverend speaker thought it lamentable that there should be any attempt to personate "the Holy Christ, in whose name we offer our prayers day and night," and this too. "on the boards of the same theatre where the schoes of the footsteps of the profligate Bernhardt will have scarcely died away." It was and to contemplate the spectacle of a professional player who, personating Jesus Christ, would pass the cup to twelve other players, representing the apostles, and say: "This is my blood, which is shed for you." A simulated John would lean on the breast of a simulated Saviour, and the inquiry of simulated treachery would be whispered sround the table: "Is it!?" Is it!?" This scene, so sacred to all Christians, was to be introduced on the boards of a theatre as an amusement. The trial before Pliate and "that great triumph of the world's hope and faith, the ascension of the risen Lord into heaven," were to be rapresented.

The managers confessed that they expected opposition and indignation. When it was presented in San Francisco, eighteen months ago, the force of public opinion compelled its withdrawai from the stage, and the city authorities passed an ordinance making its performance a criminal offence, and James O'Neill, who percriments and offence, and James O'Neill, who percriments and offence, and James O'Neill, who percriments.

sented in San Francisco, eighteen months ago, the force of public opinion compelled its withdrawal from the stage, and the city authorities passed an ordinance making its nerformance a criminal offence, and James O'Neill, who personated Christ, was arrested and fined \$50. A new Board of Supervisors attempted to rescind the ordinance, but was unable to, and to-day the performance of this play would be an unlawful act in San Francisco. The managers had prepared the public here for its reception by carefully prepared newspaper articles, which dwelt upon its elevated character, and declared that its influence would not be immoral or irreligious. The public was assured that only moral people would be permitted to take part in the play. Two hundred men of the most examplary character were advertised for to represent the Jewish rabble and Roman soldiers, who will not laugh or be noisy behind the scenes, and who will cry. "Crucity him! crucify him!" at 25 or 50 cents a night.

Great pains will be taken to preserve unusual order during the performance. No applause will be allowed: no return checks will be given at the door, and therefore the audience cannot go out for drinks between the acts. It is even susgested that while the play continues the statue of Shakespeare shall be removed from the front of the building and the cross creeted in its place. Christians should object strenuously to this scheme of making merchandise in the markets of public entartainment of the Agony and atonement of the Lord Jesus Christ. What would the public say of an attempt to represent the assassination and death of Abraham Lincoln for the amusement of an idle crew'l? How any one would shrink back in horror from a proposition to dramatize for public amusement the death struggles of his own father or brother! Yet when the Christ was to be carlicatured on the stage no voice had been raised up in protest. Dr. Sims eleved by appealing to the great newspapers of the elty, "so potent in the formation of public opinion," to denounce the play and i

21,166 iess in number than the vote in 1876. Neither party polled its full vote. The increase in four years, therefore, was only 33,737, not so large as the increase in 1876 over the vote of 1872, which increase was 37,614. Garfield got 40 per cent. of the entire vote this full, and Handous 60 per cent. It 1876 Hayes received 34.5 per cent, and Tilden 55.7 per cent, and Tilden 55.7 per cent, and Tilden 55.7 per cent, of the entire vote, and Tilden 55.7 per cent, of the per cent, of the benocratic vote. The inference is plain. The Republicans problem of the stage no voice had been raised up in protest. By the cent of the Democratic vote. The inference is plain. The Republicans rolled at least 5 per cent of the Democratic vote. It represents the vote barriers by Tammany boxes. In convention assembled Democratic vote. Hancock was given the coup de Grace. Garfield telectors bunched with ballots for the Garfield electors bunched with ballots for Grace. Assemblyman Fitzgerald asys: The the Twentieth District on election day I handed a voter a ticket from a Tammany bag, the looked at it and turning one exclaimed indignantly. What sort of a Democratic that the Republican electors in members are you, running out such tickets as this? Looking at it, I found, to my assonishment, that the Republican electors in members are presented as the particular of the control of the con

MARY SIGERSON'S MURDER.

A STORY THAT GILLEN HAS SURREN-DERED IN NEW JERSEY.

tody-His Flight from New York After Committing the Beed-Seen by a Car Driver A report reached Police Headquarters. Jersey City, last evening to the effect that Andrew Gillen, the young lawyer who shot and instantly killed Mary Sigerson on Wednesday

ast, had surrendered himself to the authorities of Stockholm, N. J. The report was made by Michael Babser, a locksmith of 45 Newark avenue. Babser last evening said: "I was out gunning in Stockholm, Sussex

County, Saturday. While on my way to the depot in the evening I was informed by several gentlemen that Andrew Gillen, who murdered Mary Sigerson, had surrendered himself. One gentleman told me that a young man entered Lewis's grocery store and asked for the station house. He was told that there was no station house in the village, and that Constable Lougstreet was the only official with police power in the village. The young man was introduced to that official, and he told the constable that

only official with police power in the villare. The young man was introduced to that official, and he told the constable that his name was Andrew Gillen, and that he was the murderer of Mary Sigorson. He was immediately taken in charge by the constable and removed to Oak Ridge, a villare about six miles from Stockholm, where he was lodged in jail. The same gentleman also informed me that while on the way to Oak Ridge the young man drew a large knife from his pocket and attempted to draw it across, his throat, but was prevented by the constable."

Babser is well known in Jersey City, and his story is believed by the police authorities.

The brothers of Mary Sigerson never attached any importance to the theory that Gillen committed suicide. Each his worked night and day to effect his capture. I will have that manyet, anid John Sigerson to a friend yesterday; you may rest assured of that. And I want to say another thing. When I catch him I won't shoot him said it won't drown him."

It is now said that Gillen, after getting the hat from his aunit's room after the murder, made his way to Mangin street and got on car 140 of the Belt line. This was the car that passed Blangin street, going down at 5:10 octock. The driver remembers that a man answering Giller's description got on the car at that time and place. He remembers that a man answering Giller's description got on the car, and that when they did so the man answering Giller's description got on the car, and that when they did so the man answering Giller's description got on the car, and that when they did so the man answering Giller's description got on the car, and that when they did so the man answering Giller's description got on the car, and that when they did so the man answering Giller's description for the front platform and stood by the driver. The driver further remembers that he got off at Catharine street, where he quickly lost sight of him in the throngs that were passing toward the ferry at that hour. It is conjectured that the fugility. It is belie

RIDDING HIS FLOCK FAREWELL. Archbishop Corrigan's Parting Address to His People in Newark.

In St. Patrick's Cathedral Newark, at the noon mass yesterday, Archbishop Corrigan, for the first time in seven years, sat on the enistle side of the sanctuary, facing the throne, which since May, 1873, he had been accustomed to occupy as the Bishop of the diocese. He was atended by the Rev. James A. Sheppard. The throne was vacant. At the right of it sat the temporary administrator of the diocese, Mgr. Doane. The cathedral was thronged.

The Archbishop discoursed on the parable of the mustard seed. At the close of his discourse he added some farewell words. His voice trembled, and at times was so faint that he could scarcely be heard. Seven years ago, he said, he became Bishop of Newark. Though satisfied that he did not have the qualifications requisite for that high office, he was not constitute that he had ever failed in his duty to the people. He had never regarded himself worthy to be a Bishop, but accepted the appointment because it was made by his superior. When asseming his episcopal duties, he had several consolations. One was that in coming to the cathedral he seemed to be coming home, and expected to remain there all his life. Another was the thought that the clergy, the religious communities, and the people of the diocese were traying for him. Many times he felt himself lifted up, and this heattributed to the people of the diocese would not forcet him in their unwers, now that his throne was vacant. At the right of it sat the he attributed to the bettions offered in his behalf. He hoped the people of the diocese would not forget him in their prayers, now that his responsibilities were increased. In conclusion, the Archbishop said he looked forward to the time when they would again be united, never more to be separated.

MRS. GREGORY'S UNPAID ALIMONY.

A Man who, it is said, Prospered while Robeson was in Office now in Juli.

William J. Gregory, a prominent Republican politician in Jersey City, who at one time was a candidate for Assemblyman in the Sixth District, is in the Hudson County Jail on a commitment for contempt of court in failing to pay his wife, who is seeking a divorce from him, the alimony awarded her. During Secor Robeson's administration of the Naval Department Gregory is said to have obtained many desirable contracts from him, by means of which he rapidly acquired a considerable fortune. While in Washington Gregory married a young woman, and lived with her until 1876. After the retirement of Robeson from office Gregory removed to a fine house on Jersey City Heights, and lived there for some time. While there he became a candidate for Assemblyman in the interest of Robeson, who was looking for the United States Senatorship. Howas overwhelmingly defeated. Soon afterward it is charged, he descried his wife. Mrs. Gregory begun proceedings for divorce. The court allowed her \$15 a week a limony, but Gregory neglected to pay her anything until the amount due amounted to \$950. He was then arrested. District, is in the Hudson County Jail on a

MARRIED PEOPLE ELOPING.

Two Families Abandoned so that an Ill Matched Pair Could Come Together. NORWICH, Conn., Nov. 13 .- Mr. George Gardner, proprietor of an omnibus line run ning to the Old Town and Bean Hill from this city, mysteriouly disappeared about a month ago. It was known that he was heavily in debt, and at first it was believed that he had fied to secape creditors. A week ago it was pretty definitely settled that he had eloped with the pretty 28-year-old wife of Capt. Fox of Preston. Gardner, who is about 40 years old, and lame leaves a wife and one or two children in his home at flean Hill. Mrs. Fox leaves a 4-year-old girl. It is thought that the couple have sailed for Australia, thought afterned of Gardner asserts that they took passage on a stoamer for Florida. Capt. Fox traced his wife as far as New York city, and there lost all clue. Gardner had been attentive to Mrs. Fox for a long time and used to take her riding in his small omnibus. Mrs. Gardner is overcome with grief. Gardner's effects, consisting of two omnibuses eight horses, harness, &c., were sold by public suction on the city square this atternoon, to satisfy the claims of creditors. city, mysteriouly disappeared about a month

Since the introduction of the famous prepared beverage Hub Punch, used at proper seasons with hot water or with homonade. Ine ice, sods water, or milk, the brewing of ordinary punches (which are necessarily inferior to this supreme combination of the finest liquor and fruit pilices) has been largely rendered unnecessary. It is now an indispensable auxiliary to a well-supplied larder or sidocoard. Wine merchants, grocers, and druggists soil it at \$1.25 a bottle,—Adv.

THE TRICKETT-HANLAN RACE.

The Great Coutest To-Day Between Ameri

At noon to-day the long talked-of rowing match between Edward Trickett, the Australian parsman, who holds the title of Champion of England, and Edward Hanlan, the Champion of America, will take place over the Putney-Mortlake course. The course is about four and a quarter miles in length, and the prize is the Sportsman challenge cup, the championship of beworld and £200.

The men have been long in training, and their respective friends represent them to be in fine condition for the struggle. Trickett, whose fine condition for the struggle. Trickett, whose achievements have won for him much fame recently, is a taller and heavier man than his competitor. He stands six feet four inches in height and will weigh, when stripped for the race, 180 to 190 pounds. Hanian's rowing weight will be 150 pounds. The London sporting journals and most of the professional carsmen who have seen the two mengive Hanian the palm as the better man of the two. Trickett's great strength gives him an advantage in a pull in rough water, and the fact that the water on the course was turbulent yesterday and the day before gives his friends encouragement to believe that he will win.

The betting at first was in favor of Hanian, but the arrival of wealthy Australians with large sums to wager on Trickett changed the olds in favor of the Australian, and wagers of 10 to 9 and 10 to 8 were made on Trickett.

LONDON, Nov. 14.-A despatch from Newcastle to the Sportsman says a gentleman from that place has taken £1,500 on commission to back Hanlan. Trickett and Hanlan both went for a short spin to-day.

WHAT RECAME OF HER CREW?

The Adventures of an Abandoned Water logged Bark in Mid-Ocean.

The Anchor line steamship Australia came up to her dock at Pier 46. North River, yesterday afternoon, after a stormy passage of days. Adverse westerly winds prevented her arrival in port on Saturday. Since leaving the Banks strong westerly winds prevailed, with very heavy head seas. About 164 miles westward of the Scilly Isles the steamship fell in with the waterlogged and abandoned bark Secwith the waterlogged and abandoned sate Scotia. The bark was laden with lumber, and was bound from Quebec for Liverpool, in command of Capt. Heinrichs. The lookout on the Australia noticed the vessel about noon on Nov. 2. The steamer bore down upon the waterlogged bark. There were indications that the crew had lived aloft many days. Her sails were in tatters, and her masts gave no evidences of recent use. The cabins and saloons were washed away. It was the opinion of the boat's crew sent on board the Scotia that her crew had been washed overboard some days previously, or been taken aboard some passing vessel. The boats of the Scotia were still in their places. The Captain of the Australia sent a prize crew on the Scotia, in order to attempt bringing her into Queenstown, which would involve their going back about 150 miles. After the Australia had towed the waterlogged vessel about three and a half hours a violent gale and a heavy sea came up, and their hawsers parted. The prize crew was taken out of her. The wreck was soon afterward picked up by a prize crew from another vessel, and towed into Queenstown. Nothing has been learned from the crew since the vessel came to the notice of passing vessels. tia. The bark was laden with lumber, and was

THE HUDSON RIVER MYSTERY.

Grappling for the Body of the Man Supposed to have been Murdered at Tivell.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Nov. 14.-Gen. J. W. De tributed a sum of money sufficient to procure grappling implements and pay other expenses to search for the body of the man believed to have been murdered on Wednesday morning on the steamer Escort at that place. The search will be thorough. All yesterday afternoon men were busy dragging the river, but without satisfactory result. The search was continued today. One of the suspicious men referred to in THE SUN of Friday was seen yesterday afternoon in Saugerties. He acted strangely, and told conflicting stories. In one place he said that he had just come from Indiana, where he had been on election business. He claimed to have made "lots of money." At another place he said he had come up the river from New York on a boat (name of boat not mentioned); that he had a "little game at cards" and "made a good stake." He had plenty of money, which fact was commented on by persons with whom the stranger came in contact, and he was told that he dessed well for a tramp. He replied that he had bought the ciothes in New York just before he got on the boat, and that he paid \$3 for the hat he had on. Suspicion points to this man as having some knowledge of the mystery at Tivoli. The man is about five feet nine in height, of rather stout build, age about 35, dark brown moustache and face beard of a week's growth, hair dark, and dressed in good clothes of light material. No effort has yet been made to arrest the man, although Gen. De Peyster and others in Tivoli believe that such action would be wise. were busy dragging the river, but without satis-

WHIPPING A BOY TOO HARD.

A Newark Mother's Complaint and a School Principal's Frank Admission.

Mr. Clarence Melleney is principal of the Newton street, Newark, public school. On the docket at the First Precinct police station in that city was written last evening "age 25 years." He looks to be fully thirty. Last May he came to Newark from Quincy, Mass. While passing through one of the class rooms on Friday he saw through a glass partition, he says, a boy. Charles Linnett, making fun of his teacher

day he saw through a glass partition, he says, a boy, Charles Linnett, muking fun of his teacher behind her back. The boy was immediately taken by Mr. Melleney to a privale room, and, after fitteen minutes of waiting, was compelled to bend over a desk and receive a whipping with a ratam.

That evening the lad was taken by his mother to the Folice Headquarters. He is a frailsickly-looking boy of 12 years of age. Police Justice Ricord and Chief of Police Meldrum found upon the boy's back two or three large bruises and several ridges. There were deep cuts in the skin. It was apparent he had been severely beaten. A warrant was granted.

Mrs. Linnett, the boy, and Mr. Melleney met afterward in the office of School Superintendent Barringer. When the principal saw the bruises he acknowledged that he had whipped the boy too severely, and expressed regret. He was not aware at the time, he said, that the rattan was falling with so much force. Mr. Melleney voluntarily appeared at the police station and gave bail. He said: "The rattan was a large one, but I had no idea I was laying it on so hard. Charles Linnett has been a troublesoine boy in the acheol, and the misconduct for which I whipped him was a climax to bad behavior."

HUMANITY'S RELIGION.

Moncure D. Conway Expinion What he Un-derstands that Creed to He. Mr. Moncure D. Conway lectured vester-

day before the Society for the Promotion of Ethical Culture, in Chickering Hall, on "The Religion of Humanity:" In introducing the lecturer Dr. Adler said: "There is too little fellowship existing among liberals in different ands, and we therefore are especially pleased to welcome Mr. Conway to this platform, and await with deep interest the message he brings." Mr. Conway spoke for nearly three-quarters await with doen interest the message he brings. Mr. Conway spoke for nearly three-quarters of an hour, and was frequently interceptuarters of an hour, and was frequently interceptuarters that the double of the bright of the double of the double of the double of the human race. Has his sever striven against his environments. Over many obstacles he has triumphed. To those which have resisted all his offorts he has attributed divine and supernatural powers. The religion of humanity would do away with the doctrines of wrath and hate, of expiation, vicarious suffering, and perfection beyond the grave. It would have humanity deal with live issues, drive away pain and suffering, satisfy want, who away fears, despise and destroy pride and caste, and in every way teach man to sympathics with and aid his follow-beings, and thus bring about peace on earth and the establishment of good and right everywhere.

A Buel Prevented by Arbitration. ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 14.-The threatened hostile meeting between Treasurer Hentord and Gen. Wor fard is off, the differences having frem settled by a board of arint tallon, consoling of Senater Brown, Col. Minett, and ck Judge of the Supreme Court Blockley.

A Politician's Suicide. ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 14.-Major Hibberts, exmember of the Legislature committed suicide tere to day by taking murphine. Beckining bealth, and defeat for the office of Booksener of the Legislature are said to be the causes that led to the rash act.

When hair grows grav, "Hair Revivium" has the element to give it color, sold by droggists at 50c, bottle. -Ade "A Young Girl's Develors, or, For the Sake of land Out to-day in the New York Funny No.

LIFE IN THE METROPOLIS

DASHES HERE AND THERE BY THE SUN'S REPORTERS.

In Memory of Lucretta Mott-The New York Woman Suffrage Society Listening to Ance-dotes of her Life and Peculiarities.

The New York State Woman's Suffrage Society held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the Shiloh colored church, in Twenty-sixth street, in memory of Lucretia Mott. Dr. Clemence Lozier. President of the society, presided. Addresses describing the career of Mrs. Mott and eulogistic of her character were made. Some interesting anecdotes were related. Mrs. Blake said for many years she would not ride in any public conveyance in Philadelphia that would not admit colored people, and if it allowed them only upon the platform, she would also stand upon the platform and refuse to go inside. She would neither eat nor use anything which had been produced by slave labor. The Rev. Highland Garnet, pastor of Shiloh Church, spoke of an attack upon an anti-slavery meeting by rowdies. Some of the speakers were roughly handled on leaving, and a crowd assembled round Mrs. Mott and her male escort. She calmiy told him to see one of the other ladies home. "And who will take care of you?" he said. "This gentleman," she answered, designating a leader of the rowdies. The man was completely taken aback, but succumbed and conducted her out of harm's way. Prof. J. K. Hamilton Willoox offered resolutions praising her work and character, which were adopted, and it was decided to send a copy of them to Mrs. Mott's daughter, Mrs. Wright, in Philadelphia. also stand upon the platform and refuse to go

Gen. Hamsey's Wake. Major-Gen. John Ramsey of New Jersey, dur-

ing the recent campaign, assumed command of the Republican political parades. Among the organizations that were not satisfied with him was the Paulus first Battery, mostly composed of members belonging to Company C of the Fourth Regiment of New Jersey. The organization furnished Gen, Kanssoy with \$5,000, to see that their battery was supplied with a band of misse, but there was no band. When the excitement of the calipaien had subvided the boys resolved to testify lively naparentation of Gen. Ramsey. They determined to qive the General a public funeral in effigy. An old amulantion now was secured by one of the members for h ceffin, which was placed on four chairs in the centre of the critical room. At each of the four corners of the critical room, at each of the four corners of the critical room, at each of the four corners of the critical room, at each of the four corners of the critical room, at each of the four corners of the critical room, and adding absted volume of hymns. A placer of containing the inecription. Gen. Ramsey, the critical room of the critical room of the corners of the room of the floor above and locked up. The procession was large and there were many signs of sorrow. pany C of the Fourth Regiment of New Jersey. That or

Deputy Coroner Dunne a Fugitive.

Deputy Coroner James Dunne, the assailant of ex District Attorney Morris of Brooklyn, is still at large, and the police and prosecuting authorities, so ar as known, have obtained no clue to his whereabouts. It is supposed that he is still near the city in some conve-nient hiding place, and will surrender himself as soon a his friends have the assurance that he will be admitted his triends have the assurance that he will be admitted to bail bending trial. A rumor, however, is in circulation that he has gone to Ireland, where he has friends, fearing the consequences of his brutal set.

It was reported in deresy Ciry had highly that Dunne, in the property of the consequences of the that Dunne. The story is told by a well-known ex-delective, who says he met Dunne and had a drink with him. He asked Dunne why he had come to Jersey City when there was an indicatement hanging over him for his fight with Ellhott at Bloboken (for which Ellhott was sent to state prison for two years), and Dunne said he would rather stand his trial in Jersey on the old charge than take his chance in Brooklyn on the new one. The ex-detective is the man who arrested Ellhott, and he knows Dunne.

The Pair Likely to be on Manhattan Island. A rumor was current yesterday that the Com-

mittee on Sites of the International Fair of 1883 had de-ided on Saturday evening in favor of Central Park for a site. Mr. Samuel A. Haines, a prominent merchant of this city, is chairman of the committee. Last night when questioned on the subject he said: "The rumor is soletely untrue and without the slightest foundation. solvely untrue and without the slightest foundation. As a matter of interest to the public, it would be well to state that the questions of finance and transportation enter so largely into the selection of a sue that before it is cherrenticed upon it will probably be necessary to have a consultation with the Finance Committee. Should a site not be selected on Manhattan Island, our charter would have to be changed by Congressional existint before and could be selected elsewhere. Until we have inlied to sector a site on the island, discussion on one elsewhere would, therefore, be premature." The Committee on sites will held another meeting to morrow evening, and the Executive Committee will meet on Wednesday.

A Remarkable Uniformity in the Weather. The sky and air of yesterday suggested the vet been noted. The judications are that one is cathed ing at New Orleans, where the greatest fall in the baron The weather throughout the United States was nearly uniform vesterday, the temperature ranging between 305 and 405 above zero. The lowest temperature and the highest excepting two or three extreme southern points, at New London, Comm. where it was 442. The temperature at New London, tourn, where it was 442. The temperature at New Lordon and New triests was the same well at the contribution of the same well as 405, 415 the way at the laster out clouds.

signal station. It showed at only two points, and but lightly at them, painely, Erie, Pa., and Rochester, N. Y. From the Pope to a Church Fair.

Among the articles to be disposed of at the fair for the benefit of St. Francis Xavier Church, which will begin this evening and continue to the end of the month, is a chalice, a present from Pope Leo XIII, to the Rev. Pastor P. P. Dealy, S. J. The chalice is an exact imlation of one of the most famous chalices of the Vatican. Pape Leo addressed a letter to Father Dealy, advising him of his intermini to send the cit. The letter was dated to to 14. In it Pope Leo and that he would conserrant the chalice himself, and have it forwarded to New York in time for the opening of the fair. When received, they in he offered for competition among the Catholia congregations of this size, to be given to that pastor who shall receive the greatest number of votes.

He Had Seen the Whole Show.

George W. Runyon of Cincinnati was charge of embezzlement. Runyon was a collector for John McGown, a wholesale hardware merchant at 125 has been in this city four weeks, and in that there is now in through a large amount of money in studying the various phases of metropolitan his nitrodyay and Nikh avenue and the lowery. He takes his capture philusophically, and conscies himself with saying that he has seen the whole show. He was arrested by the tective Ferris on a felegraph theoryphism eliminates as and appearance and information of his tastee into table.

Genius and Hard Work.

Mile. Bernhardt retired from the Union League Club reception at mininght Saturday, and went to Booth's Theatre, where she remained at rehearsal until 4 o'cless vesterday morning. She then returned unit 4 cones vestering norming. She then retiffice to the Albermarle Harlet for a few hours' rest. Freven webset in the morning round her oranic at her piece in the theoretic energies in the praparation of Front Front for the might. ALSE, M she went be dinner, and at 7 she was again at rehearsal. At manifest she was still hard at work, and Manager largett sold she would not be decre with her task before 2 webset this morning several visitors left their cards for the busy actress yeslerday.

Many friends gathered at the handsome summer residence of Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Keiller, at Fairsew, N. J., last Friday evening, bearing gitts. These gitts varied from beautiful to roses and blies to the useful and primate kitchen cullender. The first and besters were married ten years axis. Mr. Keither is an excited at the Jersey vity Caledonia that and the Control of the Department of Decker of this vity. Why be the action of a remark on a single primary vity several years axis. The evolution of the extension of the evolution of the evo

A New Jersey Ex-Assemblyman in Durance. Charles A. Felch, who was an Assemblyman of the New Jersey Legislature of 1879, representing a Newark district, spent vesterday in the Essex County

Another Pocketbook Snatcher. Mrs. Maria Grey of Eleventh avenue and

Sixty eighth street was walking in Lighte assume on Saturday evening, when a man snat ked her no ket book from her hand. A citizen caught him temper could escape, and threed him over to the books. If gave his name as Flowert Strathmed 242 West Fort, first street, and was committed. Another Pilot Stricken at the Wheel,

Middletown of the Staten Island Raitway Company, on Probay multi as the hear was on its way to New York, was subornly seized with inciding of the longs, and was countried to surrounder the wheel in the season in Cast Caddemore was yesterday ried combined to his home. Signal Office Prediction.

Cloudy and threatening weather, with coca-

Henry Caddemore, pilot on the ferryboat

sional rain of anow, northerly, possible backing to west-erly, winds, generally lower barometer, statishary or higher temperature Only an Irish Girl.